

ALLIES GIVE WAY SLIGHTLY AT CERTAIN POINTS ON LEFT

Army has evacuated completely the territory of the Russian provinces of Suwalki and Lomza.

ALLIES GAIN SLOWLY.

Task is Being Done Surely.—German Successes Local.

By CHARLES TOWER.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London Daily Mail.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROBINS, October 5.

The fiercest fighting recently has been at and near Roye. The enemy holds the curve running from Peronne to Chaulnes and thence to Lassigny, with the salient at the latter town, which has been twice reported as having surrendered. It was obviously endangered, but is now strongly held.

The severity of the fighting is shown by the number of wounded brought from the front in this region. The attempts of the enemy to break or weaken the grip upon him around the whole curve from Noyon to Arras have been foiled. He has doubtless won local successes, but the allied counter attack is understood to be still in progress and has obtained a general advantage.

In the Argonne district there has been a noticeable and recently rapid movement forward. The Sixteenth German Army Corps, which was originally part of the Crown Prince's army, has been driven back with very considerable losses. Its retirement at the moment is apparently continuing.

The vigorous attack on the Meuse forts is gradually being worn down, but the progress is slow and the task of the allies' infantry owing to the strength of its entrenched position. He made successive attempts to break the allies' lines, but all of them, which were costly, failed.

The recent attacks by the enemy have shown a lack of cohesion and inferior leadership. A certain weakening of the enemy's artillery may be due to the fact that some of his heavy guns have exceeded their normal life. They have lost their precision and have not been replaced up to the present. His heavy artillery is now outranged and probably outnumbered and he has been forced in numerous instances to abandon carefully prepared gun positions.

From the use to the Argonne region the enemy has been enabled to weaken the allies' infantry owing to the strength of his entrenched position. He made successive attempts to break the allies' lines, but all of them, which were costly, failed.

The weakening of the enemy's centre has been promptly followed by a vigorous offensive by both the Turoes and the galed ground since Saturday.

Speaking about the losses, you have already heard how close formed masses of the enemy advanced again and again to the attack, how they were mowed down by riflemen who had been taught never to waste a bullet and by machine guns.

Wounded Are Neglected.

The intervals between the trenches are covered with dead and wounded, but the enemy has inflicted upon his own wounded worse torment than he has wreaked by shot and shell. Conscious perhaps that he can no longer find protection under the Red Cross which he has abused, he will neither attempt to bring in his own wounded nor allow our ambulance parties to do so for him.

Hence for days and nights the ground in front of the trenches was covered with wounded, whose cries and groans added to the nerve racking strain of life in the trenches.

Some of the wounded go mad. Their screams are another horror of the night, while the very air is pestilent with the smell of slaughter, and over this ground, over these dead and wounded, is driven the next attack.

An English officer told me that his regiment after a counter attack was unable to enter the enemy's trenches when they reached them owing to the heaps of dead.

VICTORY AT SOISSONS.

British Regiments Led One of the Most Interesting Incidents in History.

By Charles News.

FRANCE (Given not given), Oct. 4 (delayed). The official communique published to-day states that the German trenches near Soissons have been carried. This marks the termination of what was probably one of the most fiercely contested trench engagements in his story.

The honor of carrying the trenches rests largely with the British troops, particularly two famous Highland regiments. For some days the allies had been advancing until the distance separating the combatants in the trenches was only about 200 meters (656 feet). Over this distance a continuous rifle fire was kept up day and night. This was punctuated by infantry rushes on both sides.

The men wounded in these actions were compelled to remain unattended where they fell for over two days, as the Germans refused to allow the British Red Cross doctors and nurses to go out to take care of them. The Germans would not even allow their own ambulances to pick up their own wounded.

The men were so close to each other that during lulls in the firing German and English soldiers shouted at each other. It was only a question of time when one side would be hurled back by a terrific bayonet charge.

EXPECT NEW OFFENSIVE.

Paris Looks for Bold Into Belgium Under Joffre's Direction.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, October 5.

The Government supplies no news of the operations of the allied troops northward along the German west flank and toward the Belgian border. It does not deny correspondents' assertions that an allied column is near Douai; a continuation of the flanking thrust apparently, in spite of German assaults much further south.

There is hope here that the commander in chief has found an opportunity for a dashy offensive. If that be the case, Joffre, while still planning the envelopment of the German right wing, aims more definitely toward a great push into Belgium, a raid designed to force the Germans to abandon the siege of Arras and clear out of Brussels.

Maintaining determined resistance all along the right angle of Albert, Roye, Noyon, Soissons, Craonne, Rheims and

Germans Take 3 Forts at Antwerp, Says Berlin

Victory Near Augustow, After Two Days Furious Battle, With Capture of More Than 2,000 Unwounded Russians, Also Claimed by Army Headquarters.

PORTUGAL'S ENTRY IN WAR THOUGHT IMMINENT

BERLIN, October 5. Via wireless to Sayville, L. I.

The German army headquarters issued an official statement to-day announcing that three forts and the connecting redoubts at Antwerp have been taken, making a breach in the outer circle of forts.

The statement continues: "Near Augustow the Third Siberian and parts of the Twenty-second Russian Army Corps, composing the left wing of the Russian army, on crossing the Niemen river were defeated after a furious battle lasting two days. More than 2,000 unwounded Russians were made prisoners and a large quantity of guns and machine guns was captured."

Other press matter given out in official quarters says: "The force of native troops from British India, which recently landed at Marseilles, has left that port for the northward."

British ships have arrived at Lisbon and are probably destined to transport Portuguese troops. Portugal's cooperation in the war is imminent, the mobilization of the Portuguese forces, it is believed, having been ordered on the demand of the British Government.

England is sending mines in several parts of the North Sea and a warning to this effect has been given to neutral shipping.

The Rumanian Crown Prince has been strongly rebuked for his Russian agitation. The leaders of the Rumanian parties have declared themselves in favor of continuing the neutral policy of the Rumanian Government.

"A manifesto issued by the Rumanian Socialist party assumes that the neutrality of the country will be preserved, condemns the Russian propaganda in certain newspapers and emphasizes the dangerous position of Russia."

The Government of the Netherlands has strengthened the Dutch forces along the frontier district to disarm Belgian troops when the latter cross the frontier from Antwerp.

"According to a statement made by the Argonne, with often successful blows in the offensive. Gen. Joffre, Paris believes, has found troops for a semi-independent blow at the German power in Belgium. Obviously, he has forced the Germans to assume practically a new battle line, a north and south front, while forcing them so to weaken their old line of east and west resistance that the allies may be expected to break through even that strongly fortified position."

Questionably the Germans have turned again on their pursuers in the forest of the Argonne and along the Meuse. The Crown Prince for the third time is seeking strength to pierce the eastern barrier, a triumph sorely needed by German arms if the pressure to the west is to be relieved.

News of a reverse which so closely followed a success at Soissons dulled the spirits in the capital, but confidence in the eventual victory of the allies is undiminished. It is the French view that the very intensity of the German effort to smash through the allies' line somewhere plainly indicates the desperation of their plight. And it is further noted that the Government regards the German advance as a truthful point to no relaxation of the allies' spirit and determination.

Constant reiteration of the phrase "the battle is now in a critical stage" a statement never followed by decisive results, has inclined public opinion toward belief that the result may be weeks away. There are, however, certain operations of which it is not permitted to speak that may suddenly turn the scale.

RULER OF LUXEMBURG CAPTIVE, SAYS REFUGEE

Grand Duchy's Entire Army Taken to Germany, He Asserts.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Figaro prints a story of the actions of the Germans when they passed through Luxembourg, as told by a refugee from that country who has just arrived in Paris.

He says the Germans made the Grand Duchess Adelaide a prisoner and placed her in a castle at Nuremberg.

He also says that the Germans shot the commander and twelve officers of the army of the Grand Duchy and took the 250 men composing it to Germany.

The refugee says that factories and villages were razed and the population was left in a starving condition.

A cable despatch from Constantinople, published September 27, said that Germany had paid £50,000 to Luxemburg as partial compensation for damage inflicted in the violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy.

RESERVES ARE CATCHING FISH. Good Food, Fine Weather, but No Air Guns for Hunting.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—An officer who has just returned from the British headquarters, reports that the conditions are splendid. The men are well fed and the weather is pleasant.

BELGIAN GRAY BOOK ACCUSES GERMANY

Says France Promised to Preserve Neutrality of Little Kingdom.

GERMANS FEARED FRENCH

LONDON, October 5.

The attitude of the Belgian Government just preceding the German invasion is described in the Belgian Gray Book, copies of which were given out to-night by the Belgian Legation.

It contains the definite statement that France was always most careful not to violate Belgian neutrality, and that Belgium became alarmed early as to German menace. The Gray Book supplements information comprised in the English White Paper and the Russian Orange Paper.

On July 24 the Belgian Foreign Minister sent to Belgian diplomats in the great capitals the following note: "International situation is grave. Eventuality of conflict between several Powers cannot be excluded from present prospect of King's Government. All measures necessary to insure observation of her (Belgian) neutrality, nevertheless, has been taken by the King's Government. Its Belgian army is mobilized and takes its stand on strategic positions chosen to insure the defence of the country and the respect of its neutrality. The forts of the Meuse and of the Sambre are in a state of defence."

This was anticipated by a note, and its presentation to the various Governments was to be withheld until the Brussels conference had been opened. The actual order for mobilization was not given until July 31, two days before the German army had been put on a "stronghold" peace footing. On July 31 the French Minister at Brussels waited upon the Belgian Foreign Minister and gave him the following assurance: "No incursion of French troops will take place in Belgium, even if important forces should be massed on the frontiers of your country. France would not like to have the responsibility of committing, in regard to Belgium, the first act of hostilities. Instructions in this sense will be given to the French authorities."

France Promised Neutrality. A more formal assurance was given by the French Minister in these terms: "I am authorized to declare that in case of an international conflict, the Government of the Republic as it has always been, will respect the neutrality of Belgium. In a hypothetical case of that neutrality not being respected by another power the French Government, to safeguard its own defence, might be led to modify its attitude."

On July 31 the chief of the Belgian Foreign Office and the Secretary-General had an important conversation with the French Minister at Brussels. It was pointed out to him that in the course of the controversy raised in 1911 by the introduction of the Dutch project for the construction of the Scheldt canal, his predecessor, Herr von Floow, had assured the Belgian Government that in the event of a Franco-German war Germany would not violate Belgian neutrality; that M. Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, had given similar assurance; that in 1913 Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, had made similar statements of a reassuring character in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag concerning the neutrality of Belgium; to which the German Minister replied that he was aware of the conversation with his predecessor and that he was certain that the sentiments expressed at that epoch had not changed.

Yet within forty-eight hours the same Herr von Buelow delivered the German ultimatum. The text of the Belgian reply has not hitherto appeared. It is as follows: "By its note of August 2, 1914, the German Government makes it known that, according to its certain information, the German army has violated the neutrality of Belgium by marching on the Meuse by way of Givet and Dinant and that Belgium, notwithstanding her good intention, would not be in a condition to resist without assistance the advance of the French troops. The German Government feels itself under the obligation to prevent that attack and to violate Belgian territory. Under these circumstances the German Government proposes to the King's Government to adopt in reference to her a friendly attitude and engages at a moment of peace to guarantee the integrity of the Belgian and its possessions in all their extent."

Nothing to Stop Advance to Rhine When the Time Comes.

FRANK HILLIER.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London Daily Mail.

Bellevue, Oct. 3 (Saturday).—I spent to-day in Alsace, where the French flag is floating after forty-four years of exile. For the French are in Alsace. There is nothing in front of them and if they wish they can walk right through to the Rhine.

The Germans try to make the world believe that they hold Alsace still, for they cannot bear to have it known that the French have won back one of the lost provinces. But I have seen the French in thousands in Alsace, well established too—so well that the enemy has not dared to attack them for weeks.

The only German troops in this part of the theatre of war are of very poor quality. They already have been badly beaten twice and there would be no difficulty in pushing them over the Rhine if it was worth while doing at this time.

FRENCH FLAG FLOATS AGAIN OVER ALSACE

Nothing to Stop Advance to Rhine When the Time Comes.

BRUSSELS IN UPROAR.

Population Escapes City Will Be Sacked—Fire Escapes "Outposts."

By T. M. KETTLE.

Special correspondent of The London Daily News.

BRUSSELS (Special deleted), Oct. 5.—All the German wounded are said to have been removed from the Belgian capital. The German escapes in Brussels have been commended on the price that they are good posts of observation. Houses in the suburbs and the Hotel de l'Esperance and the Gare du Midi are reported to have been given already to the flames.

Provocative acts, apparently deliberate on the part of the soldiers, are said to be growing more common. The population, already excited by the arrest of M. Max, the Burgomaster, is being stimulated by the reports.

If numerous witnesses are to be believed, everything is being done to prepare the province to incendiary and outrage far worse than Louvain. Circumstantial accusations are given by witnesses, but it may be that many of these are exaggerations.

Germany Won First Round of War; Allies the Second

October 4, Which Closed First Phase of Great Struggle, Saw Termination of Period in Which Kaiser Had Hoped to Win Quickly.

SITUATION CHANGES GREATLY IN TWO MONTHS

Under the walls of the eastern forts of Liege the first shots of the Belgian campaign were fired on August 4. Yesterday marked the close of the second month of the great war, supplied an appropriate calendar division at which to measure the progress of the several campaigns.

The honors of the first month undoubtedly rested with the Germans. Thirty days after the outbreak of the Kaiser's complete scheme merely of the hills above the Vesdre and Ourthe valleys but throughout the civilized world his gray uniformed masses were on the Meuse and the Seine, the roar of his cannon at Meaux and Lagry was plainly audible on the boulevards and along the quays of the French capital. Five weeks after Germany had despatched her first declaration of war, that to Petrograd, her massive military machine had overrun Belgium and reached the gates of Paris.

Looking eastward, if the success was complete, the Kaiser was still little cause for German pessimism. It was true that about Lemberg the main Austrian army had been beaten, was falling back in a retreat which, as it turned out, was to become a rout, but north and east in Poland and before Lublin and in Lodz Austrian and German soldiers were still advancing. In East Prussia, too, on Sedan day, Gen. Hindenburg had won the sweeping victory of Tannenberg—the Sedan of the East. German journals named it. The destruction of Gen. Rennenkampf's force, the right wing of the Russian battle line, the crushing of the Baltic, seemed quite as probable as the rout of Austrian army corps on the San and the Vistula.

Indisputably, Germany had won the first round. On September 4—and to get a just appreciation of the situation on October 4 in its proper relation to that of a month before it is necessary to recall what the world expected on the earlier date—the press of London and Berlin alike talked frankly of the possibility that in a few days Paris would be in the hands of the German army. The Kaiser's army had been defeated, all the parallels and precedents of 1870 were on the lips and in the minds of men. For two weeks defeated French and English armies had retreated over the fields of Flanders, Picardy, Artois and Champagne—these provinces were lost and there existed the grave possibility that the morale of the allied armies had been shaken—possibly destroyed.

Change in Situation. But on October 4 it could mistake the change. The battle of the Marne had been fought. The German army of the Marne, that on the Noyon Hills, was nearly seventy miles from Paris and eighty from Lagry, the high water mark of the German advance. Eastward the German line now ran straight across the plain of Chalons north of Verdun, no longer surrounded, the army of the Crown Prince was retreating from Vaux and the vicious thubar through the barrier forts at St. Mihiel seemed to be frustrated.

More than this, after a week of retreat and more weeks of desperate, tremendous, heroic efforts the German masses had been unable to get on foot again, to step out once more toward the front. The German army had been driven back on September 12. Von Buelow had been driven north of Rheims in the same general movement, and on October 4 neither the German right nor the center had regained a single mile of territory on this front.

Three weeks of the most confused and bloodiest fighting the Western world had known found the Germans and the allies facing each other, deadlocked on lines swept by the heaviest artillery of three nations, cut off from Paris by the Channel and from the sea by the battle of the Aisne. The German army had been growing and more and more taking on the character of those lines below Richmond where Grant and Lee did battle from August 1862 to April 1865.

Meantime to the west and north new allied armies, gathered from every quarter of the globe, regiments of Sikhs, Gurkhas, toughing elbows with Moroccan regiments and battalions of black soldiers from the Senegal and the Niger, British regulars recalled from Hindustan and Egypt, strengthened by Australian troops from the flank and rear of the German armies; Indian, American and Australian were beginning to contribute the first levies from resources which should henceforth be inexhaustible.

As a result of this thrust all north-west France had been recovered. Amiens, all Arras, cities and regions which had been occupied by Germans in early September, had paid ransom to their conquerors, were now redeemed. All the main railways from Paris to the Channel were in allied hands once more and having been reconstructed were conveying fresh troops far northward as the campaign developed toward the Belgian line.

Germans on Defensive. In all this time the main effort of the Germans had been defensive. The hope of a new thrust at Paris, made promptly after the German defeat at the Marne had been retired, rested, had vanished. Save for a desperate flank push toward the Verdun-Toul barrier the whole concern of the German general staff was to protect its inviolable right to guard the railroad from Laon and St. Quentin to Brussels and Liege, the life line of the great armies in France. Even the vigorous drive to relieve pressure upon necessary communications.

Up to October 4 the Germans had succeeded in their effort. French and British advances to Peronne and the suburbs of St. Quentin had been pushed back, Cavalry raids to Le Cateau and Hoesel, towns actually on the western side of the German supply lines, had been checked and flung back. Even to the south, beyond Noyon, impertinent drives at Lassigny and the Noyon Hills had been crushed down and around Liege had been broken.

But to do this troops had been collected from the whole extent of the battle line. From the interior garrisons of Germany, battalions of the Kaiser's army had been abandoned. The efforts to break the allied center had failed. Army corps in Belgium had been drawn down and the garrisoning of this captured kingdom left to the Landwehr, to middle aged men.

Yet all this had not served to relieve the pressure. Repeated at one point the allied flankings thrust moved always to the north. It had failed at Peronne and St. Quentin. It was renewed at Albert and Bapaume. Halted here, it was felt again east of Arras and was now mounting up to Douai, the battle of the Aisne began the battle of the seven rivers.

In fact the German offensive in the second month had fallen to the level of a siege and it was the invaders who were being besieged. Arras and again they were striking out with unflinching courage

MILANESE DEMAND WAR ON AUSTRIA

Socialists, in Great Demonstration, Call for the Liberation of Trent.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, October 5.

A great demonstration was held last night in Milan in favor of war against Austria. Signor Battisti, a Socialist Deputy from Trent, Austria, addressed a huge meeting, saying that Trent is awaiting liberation by its Italian brothers.

"The liberation of Trent and Trieste," he continued, "means the accomplishment of a duty left as a heritage by the great makers of the fatherland."

After the meeting crowds poured into the streets in spite of the efforts of the police and carabinieri to prevent the demonstration. The crowds stopped in front of the Monumento Consuolare and manifested their sympathy with the Montenegrois, then marched to the monument of Garibaldi, where further speeches were made.

A petition signed by Italians in Trent, headed by Signor Battisti, has been presented to the Italian Parliament urging the Government to complete the work of freeing Italy which was begun by Garibaldi and to unite with the Italian Kingdom the Austrian provinces inhabited by Italians.

The situation in Albania is favorable to Italy since the arrival of Ismail Pasha. Through his initiative Italy has been reoccupied and the Epirus has been defeated. Valona is no longer threatened.

The syndicate of railway men demands emphatically reports that a railway strike will be organized in case of mobilization. The reports had it that such a strike would be started in retaliation for the dismissal of 300 railway men and their punishment as a result of the riots last June. The syndicate adds that such unpatriotic reprisals would be likely to damage the security of the country.

The appeal of a number of German artists and scientists, insisting that Germany was compelled to enter upon war as a defensive measure, is commented upon to-day by the Tribune in a significant inspired article. The Tribune points out that if the war were defensive on Germany's part Italy would have joined Germany and that the fact of Italy's neutrality proves that the war was essentially aggressive. Otherwise, the article says, Italy would be accused of violating the Triple Alliance.

POPE ASKS CZAR TO END WAR.

Sends Request to Russian as Well as Austrian Sovereign.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Oct. 5.—It is reported that the Pope, in addition to the request he made of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, to bring the war to an end, is trying to influence the Czar in favor of peace.

Pope Benedict's advance is being made, it is said, through Count Isvolski, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, who is an intimate friend of the pontiff.



The unit record desk, shown above, is a concrete example of the Library Bureau Idea. The first desk of this kind was made for a bond house. Their problem was to put several thousand cards in shape to be handled by one clerk. The obvious thing was to sell them a flat-top desk and four or five card cabinets. That is the very thing we did not do. We devised the unit record desk—a combination of a card file and a desk. We improved it and altered it so that it can be used as a ledger desk as well as for housing customers lists, credit information, sales records, price quotations, etc. Then we standardized it and now carry it regularly in stock. You see, don't you, what the Library Bureau Idea is—ORIGINAL! IMPROVE! ADAPT! STANDARDIZE! Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel. 316 Broadway, New York